

牙  
雲  
良  
藥

國民新報

本報價目			
中文	英文	中英合併	
零售每份 大洋三分	零售每份 大洋五分	零售每份 大洋八分	
本埠	本埠	本埠	
每月大洋八角 半年四元四角 全年八元	每月大洋一元 半年五元五角 全年十元	每月大洋一元五角 半年八元五角 全年十五元	
外埠	外埠	外埠	
每月九角五分 半年五元二角 全年九元五角	每月一元一毛五分 半年六元四角 全年十一元八角	每月大洋一元七角 半年九元七角 全年十七元四角	
歐美	歐美	歐美	
每月一元五角 半年八元五毛 全年十六元	每月大洋一元六角 半年九元一角 全年十七元二角	每月大洋二元三角 半年十三元三角 全年二十四元六角	
<p>以上定價均照 先期交足其有 拖欠未清者概 按零月計算外 埠匯兌不通郵 費代價九五折 空函恕不答覆 開報概從陽歷 年節紀念各日 例有休刊日期 概不補寄</p>			

[illegible]

**黑髮藥水** 此水為本公司新發明之凡男女髮變白一經試用立能烏黑光亮已無傷皮膚流弊 每瓶一元五角半打七圓五

**艷容素** 此藥能令皮色潔白肌膚嬌嫩凡面目黃黑粗紋皺容暗瘡無用之立見奇效 每瓶一元半打五圓

**拔毛藥水** 此藥能拔鬚鬚鬚及面上細毛髮齊脫能拔諸欲復由本公司生髮藥水之能效 每瓶一元半打五圓

**去斑點水** 此藥治面上雀斑斑極有靈效凡患雀斑汗斑痱痕及各種小瘡亦能治愈美顏大奇品也 每瓶一元半打五圓

**除粉刺水** 此藥水專治面酒刺風濕赤鼻及面等各路小瘡只須將此水擦於患處立見功效發奇品也 每瓶一元半打五圓

**生髮藥水** 此藥於患處立見功效發奇品也 每瓶一元半打五圓

**批發所北京菜市口英法藥房** 外埠函購原班寄奉電南局四

三七二號

經不調崩漏帶下脾胃不和飲食不化久不受孕等症每服一十丸強九毛  
婦人注意  
此藥如能生火則心平氣和而苦之心由暢而易受孕  
立止白帶女注  
治赤白帶下白濁等症甚效也

潮熱腰腿痛面無血色朝暮燒冷飲食不思子宮虛寒  
日久病若失也 前門外各大藥房

**總處北京前門外老德記藥房**

敬啓者本行自由歐美運來大小鋼鐵花床定做各種西式上等棹椅飯廳客廳臥房成堂家俱樓梯梯氈足墊美國床單子印度大小床單子洋棉花德國全分刀各色漆布各樣花布寫字椅子鑲絲各樣等貨俱全

中華交通學社出版

# 交通週報

## 第八期目錄

中山先生逝世週年紀念特刊目錄：  
我們應當怎樣紀念中山先生？  
中山先生思想概述  
民生主義之工業政策  
交通事業與國民革命  
本期兩大要聞及零售概不加價  
本報定報及通信處：北京交通大學中華交通  
社報價：每份零售銅元四枚全年四毛郵費在外

子聲  
伯麟  
梅影  
石骨

福安人壽水火保險公司京局廣告

華通商行  
春季減價  
本行向來按季大減價一次  
祇以九折爲限茲因存貨堆  
積定於夏歷二月二十六日  
起各貨自九折以至八折分  
別聲明任從主客選擇藉酬  
惠顧之盛意焉

本行並經售法商東方銀公司儲蓄存單有儲志蓄者請駕  
接洽不勝歡迎  
崇內東單牌樓北總布胡同西口電話東局一四六六

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

**益乾化育丸** 專治腎經不足陽萎不舉遺精腰膝腿痛耳聾耳鳴  
功効升元陽益筋骨添補髓質虛目昏糊女界不調白帶下子宮寒冷久不受孕  
洋二元

**楓脂龍腦膏** 專治皮膚黑風濕骨痛酒症瘰癧斑粉刺一切皮膚病漆之乾濕疥癬  
清涼白嫩滋潤嫩蓋香肌脫火毒大風諸癩每盒大洋二角半小瓶洋一元二角  
疥癬白嫩滋潤嫩蓋香肌脫火毒大風諸癩每盒大洋二角半小瓶洋一元二角

**琥珀淋濁丸** 專治花柳石瘡魚口便毒赤白大洋二角半小瓶洋一元二角  
陰蝕小兒胎毒功効清淋止濁消毒結核魚口便毒赤白大洋二角半小瓶洋一元二角

六角每打六元

[illegible]

本藥房在東京開設二十餘年稱為醫科專家近來市上醫藥如林真偽難分特  
將第一消毒丸等藥加添價之也  
以免誤射傷胃之也  
每盒六角加料一圓二角

出有保單

第一消毒丸  
治下淋白濁  
淋病小便頻數  
遺精白濁  
骨節痠痛  
手足麻痺  
不隨行動  
身軀紅腫  
鼻衄

全料消毒丸  
不論行動身軀紅腫鼻衄

眼悶酸眩  
全身不遂  
因惡藥各  
國婦科  
每盒七元  
體虛白濁丸  
年累月

十年八年之老白濁限三日  
除根每盒二元加料四元

光陰無倫男女輕重遠包  
過千方百藥無效者速用此膏擦  
敷前便心一次除根永遠不犯每盒六角加  
料一元二毛

外鮮魚口小瘡路南  
張仲三中

藥房  
電南分局  
三三二九  
分號  
東安市場  
枝場內

不靈還洋

三仲

律師董耀青  
厲彰內教子胡周  
九號電南三八三七

張仲三 中藥房

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北京 琉璃廠 新華街 英華教育用品公司啟



惟日昨同鄉大會議決訂於九月四日（星期日）上午九時至下午五時在宣外關基胡同有常開會處舉行。

北京慘案善後委員會編輯處啓事

東路國軍勝利

黃村咋無激戰

黃村方面戰事，自前日聯軍用鐵甲車北進，被國軍猛擊，仍退回廊房後，國軍防禦，極爲周密，故聯軍無隙可乘。據一軍旅旅長某談云：昨日聯軍又派來鐵甲車兩輛攻黃村，當被國軍用大砲擊退。獲軍用汽車四十餘輛，獲得戰利品無算，俘虜敵人甚多云。

劉鳳池從中撮合

魏部下尙有反對

魏益三改稱正義軍後，顯然已與國軍不生若何關係。聞魏之參謀長劉鳳池，與閻錫山私交甚厚，在未改移正義軍之前，劉曾數度至太原。與閻接洽魏軍附屬事件，一面尙與一軍委蛇。軍既就緒，魏方發電，並勸方振武亦加入。方知魏將變，即迅將隊伍，撤至蘆溝橋。惟魏部下旅長吳魁麟，彭振國等，則不以魏軍爲然，謂魏軍僅與一軍有若干之淵源，亦惟一軍能相容；苟一旦改隸他軍，勢將有被解散之虞云。

擬取三路包圍政策

天津三月十一日電通電：張學良同徐宗昌李景林，均於三十夜子刻到津，行臺設河北中州會館之中。聞河北一對禁街，形勢極為嚴重，今日尚在無形戒嚴之中。開關於對付問題，國民軍計畫，及各路軍隊分配聯絡，並近畿治安問題，唐山會議中，已為縝密之討論。大抵用包圍政策，逐國民軍。

所部三旅一團

現集中蘆溝橋

昨日正午十二時鹿鍾麟親劉之龍等，在大陸飯店宴請方振武，有一軍要人多名伴陪。席間方爲簡單之演詞，畧謂本人自來抱有主義，所以與國軍合作，亦係因國軍有主義。進本人力量薄弱，與國軍合作，非特不能帮忙，恐

一軍接洽糧食供給問題，其三即爲與國一軍共同進退問題。聞接洽結果，極爲完滿。據確息，方與鹿協商結果，決定蘆溝橋至長辛店之防務，由方担任。三軍及五軍之給養，概由一軍供給。一軍並已於三十一日接濟五

誤以國軍敗而遁追，則  
有事務相商，今日（

下，頗悉聽總司令指揮，效竭棉薄，決不能受人屈伏，務期貫徹最初主張云。當時軍政等聆方言，亦均其贊佩。軍務方面，亦各有談及，方盡歡而散云。

方振武此次來京任務，計有三項：其一即為與熊鍾麟接洽防務問題，其二即為與

尚未能出京。出京期間，亦尚無障礙。至和平運動一節，方頗表同情，已於今日節謁王（明老）趙（次原）熊（秉三）孫（幕韓）等倡導和平之諸人。五軍全部軍隊，現均駐紮盤溝溝。其軍隊之編制，現分三旅一團，人數共一萬四千餘名云。

成立蘇聯協約

上海三十一日電通電。鄧如琢由滬電孫傳芳，商訂蘇贛協約。孫表示欲任馮紹閱爲贛皖邊防司令，並須鄧承認馮軍每月軍費由贛省担任。此事大抵可見事實。鄧定明日赴南昌就職。

昨聞接到江西督辦方本仁來電云，該氏俯首聽命。並馮明對於與佩孚委任之鄧如琢氏，表示同意，願將督辦一席讓與之云云。

連口三十日電云：方本仁因各將領及蔣作賓，均勤和平離贛，故決計下野。孫（傳芳）（復）（佩孚）電，有准授

即發。吳（佩孚）電薄  
馮，備聯奉無効時用

催鄂就職。  
漢口三月三十一日路透電：  
局變化，鄂方已不必付吳，  
吳對顧愈抱樂觀。

唐生智攻鄂

牽制吳佩孚

漢口二十八日電：武長車  
宿（二十六）停售長  
沙客票，湘鄂形勢緊  
張，但尚未接火。原  
擬鄂東北上之意。葉  
開道等請長。

漢口三十日電通電：鄂湘  
形勢，漸趨吃緊。唐  
生智取岳州後，有進  
窺鄂東北上之意。葉

段祺瑞傳諭開鎗「不作二不

章士釗預擬慘殺以後誣陷民衆  
十八日慘案，實古今中外未有之奇聞；其  
爲段祺瑞章士釗等預定之計劃，則雖三尺  
童子應皆知之。某君與府衛隊關係頗深，  
當日慘殺之事實，又某君之所目擊者。昨  
投函本報，揭破慘殺之黑幕甚詳，特爲披

除之，以申公憤，爲最低之限度。

除之，以申公憤，爲最低之限度。

**虎衛隊之歷史** 府衛本是中央二十師之老軍隊，自奉直戰役，歸吳光新收編，改爲三旅。其三旅自政變後，國民黨改編，併爲第九師，今年澤州。府衛係七十九團所改。葉國長某，係吳死黨，曾圖亡命。隨段到京，收二編團，擴充教導隊一營，是謂之府衛。教育訓練，向屬敗不堪，教導隊武技尤甚。

**段黨揮淚厲兵** 政變後，吳逃天津，臨行即委某氏善後段氏，再假變化。而武九清忠心耿耿，決如所託而上次民衆運動。適某奉吳之招赴津。遼京聞訊，氣憤填胸，痛恨某軍使學生，與段難辦。即與我們過不去，並大哭激勵士兵。兵士間有表同情者，亦相揮淚。一場悲劇，致激成此次空前之大慘劇。

**某營自告奮勇** 某本一無知之人，榮膺團長，皆効其營是所改。其人實不足齒。其營長因之，時常覓覓之意。

救之時，特別賣力。

十七日之流血 反對通牒代表，才府請願，國務會議已散。兵士恃其驕橫，語辱代表。繼議勦武。徒手學生焉能敵有槍之兵士，結果代表負傷散去。

行就職，一面令馬濟一在崇陽蒲圻等處扼防

**國軍否認退出北京**

聲言以靜待動

前日恐慌真因

聞社云：連日謠傳國民軍一京，遂使人心駭懼。

行將退北北京，昨據一軍某要人談話，對絕否認此事，冀言國軍現決以靜待動，以應待勞。從前淪陷戰事緊急時，國軍不免危險。今則防線縮短，兵力集中，儘可從容應付。至前日北京之所以發生恐慌，大致有三原因：（一）南寇偽兵移往京兆公園，騰動營房駐兵出入之間，搬動家俱，外間誤會以爲通州唐之道何彈炸裂，通州人心大震，紛紛逃京，益令京人恐慌，謠言因以益甚。以上爲前昨恐慌之原因。現在田維勤已有電與國軍通好，靳雲鵬與張學良亦通信使，向國軍當局致意，希望勿輕從退出北京。國民軍境現仍漸漸改善，決以京師治安爲重，負責維持。至陸奉軍則

眞爲李德林。張作霖

擊，斃俄人數名，車亦開回。雙方互擊時，炮聲聞於北。上與吳亦不能合作到底。國軍團結一致，不爲威脅所動。

會 上 會 示 二 青 花 人 勿 丁 花 二 二

開槍，且傳誦兵士：「若打死人，勿打死二人，愈多愈好，所（一不作二不休）者也。」又值兵士窮極無聊，故殺人心，與發財心，一時並起，如是槍一響，不可遏止。

車隊之學生，乃羣集前導者。此時總理閱員紛紛出院，似

車隊之學生，乃羣衆前道者。此時總理聞風紛紛出院，以知民衆到院而衝突者。利時聞羣衆相繼來院，秩序極佳，似不以料府兩敗開槍射擊也。看熱鬧人，及便衣暗探等，亦多參加其間，故院前途爲之塞。

代表回報府院無人徵求衆意報告猶未完。此時段命人諭兵士向空放槍，（暗號）響驚衆兵，一齊開槍。民衆聞聲急遁，而東西兩門已塞，俟民衆擁擠東西兩門時，兵士揮平擊如是而血肉橫飛慘不忍睹。師遂於馬路端增兵，復搶逃逃走，兵士疑有救兵隱匿，遂又發生二次激烈槍聲，以致受彈傷亡者狼藉。

父兼府衙陳寶則亂砍，七節鞭輪打，最殘忍者，爲黨臥假死者，被某連某民從容射死六七名之多，槍聲前後之約三十餘分鐘。

虎衛達人便切 開鎗之後兵士，在西苑門及鐵欄子

聚脛屍身衣朋 專從陳中伏月，西門內二三具，東

，奉方實亦無奈國軍。何況甘肅鴻遇一師已裹包頭（見另條）頓有電來，謂國軍能戰言和，稱爲正當，惟祇能爲和平之讓步，而保全大局，不能受武力之失敗，而

有損名譽。希望此間堅持到底，遇有必要，西北尚可以一師兵力，爲北京應援云云。國軍實情如此，外傳退出北京之說，決不可信云云。

昨日致電鹿鍾鼎

國軍因聯軍節節進逼，已由消極的防守，一易為積極的反攻，使聯軍受一巨創，然後再言和而一節，業誌各報。茲據某方面消息，國軍將傾除障礙復集石友三逃寇鹿鎮，要求下令反攻外，前晚門攻中，陳希鄺，亦有電來京，請求攻津。其原文略謂：敵軍蓄意於佔領北京後，再向西北進攻，將來國軍勢

由長辛店過東安鎮，橫經王慶坨，韓家堡一帶，一路由保定直趨大城，主攻楊柳青，使天津處於三面受攻之形勢，必可奪回原物，然後再議和云，庶其有效云。

蘆溝橋  
**運彈炸裂**  
死車夫押兵四五名  
昨晨砲聲之由來

昨日（三十）上午十一時

立嗣，遜合某等，統率勁旅，一由西便門，通赴拉辛店。一大車過

分三路。一路由京津線黃利  
正固，直撲楊村等處；一路  
蘆溝橋時，因橋上石墩凸  
不平，彈引未上安全，挫  
受振動，頓時爆炸三彈。車

某團長之言訓

某團長即謂今日這個禍，我們闖下了，作的對啦，大家也不必害怕。既敢作就敢當，即有殺頭的罪，我一人擋。按此次槍射，並非我的本意。如今作啦，我亦決不抱頭大家，希望以後同心合作到底，共患難此後方長，就是裝不好，也是不行。我決意始終相陪。此時差弁報告李鳴鐘到了，某氏語停。

段公子之得意 慘案之爲預定計畫，段祺瑞，章

沉着氣，決然沒事沒事。」等簡單語，故全體亦

沉着氣，決然沒事沒事。」等簡單語，故全體亦所恃無恐矣。

李鳴鐘恰到府。二公子語方畢，李司令已到府，王武氏驕性爆發，繼對兵云：「（此時語音特大），我們既作此事，則是不怕其他。但後事如何，誠不可思議，無論至何程度，務須抱定團結力。決不虧吃，雖混戰一場，或剩一人，亦不能的，大衆變成香衆。（土音齊聲贊成）繼續好戰，大家各自小心槍枝。（以示備戰）」

書記亦知開槍。此次慘殺之黑幕，言之令人髮指。

爲慘劇以前，執政府人雖職小如書記，皆知府衙衛當日必鎗擊羣衆，事後段二公子之慰語武氏，尤可爲慘案預定計畫之証明，段祺瑞實此大殺人之主犯也。

章士釗之造謠。此次府衙實未傷一人所謂手槍，

士則計劃捏造事實，以爲慘殺後搪塞之資料。

士金龍頭指其  
用共產頭銜，加之於愛國民衆，則易博軍閥之同情，當時段氏掀髯一笑，極爲賞贊云。

（兩日晉軍開往陽高，帶前綫之情形，詳記於後，以見一斑。）

（甲）前日二十九夜間晉軍炸彈隊輾轉重車十四輛，由距大

前進。〔乙〕昨晨（

門關：茲則將大  
同軍隊運送前線  
豐鎮三十一日晨特電：最  
確消息，聞錫山前時  
僅向大同雁門關一帶  
之後方，增駐重兵。  
其開至與察區毗連之  
陽高天鎮等地前線者  
則爲數尚較少。最  
三十）晉軍手槍隊炸  
彈隊一營，由艾莊經  
過三營，向陽高  
進發。（丙）昨晨十  
時，徒手晉軍一大隊  
，經周士莊，沿大道  
向陽高進發。（丁）  
昨日午後二時，手擲  
炸彈隊一營，向陽高  
續進。（戊）昨晚倍

面將關內之兵，開至高，開往聚城。

大同接防，茲將前  
大同城內晉軍步  
隊，

1. The first step in the process of developing a business plan is to conduct a thorough market research. This involves identifying the target market, understanding their needs and preferences, and analyzing the competitive landscape. Market research can be conducted through various methods, including surveys, interviews, and focus groups. The goal is to gather valuable insights that will inform the business strategy and help identify potential opportunities and challenges.

2. Once the market research is complete, the next step is to define the business's mission and vision. The mission statement should clearly articulate the purpose of the business and the value it aims to provide to its customers. The vision statement, on the other hand, should describe the long-term goals and aspirations of the business. These statements serve as a guiding light for the business and help align the team's efforts towards a common goal.

3. The third step in the process is to develop a detailed business strategy. This involves identifying the key areas of focus for the business, such as product development, marketing, and sales. The strategy should outline the specific actions that will be taken to achieve the business's goals and objectives. It should also include a timeline and a budget to ensure that the business is operating within its financial means.

4. The final step in the process is to create a comprehensive business plan. This document should serve as a roadmap for the business, providing a clear and concise overview of the business's operations, financials, and marketing strategy. The business plan should be regularly reviewed and updated as the business evolves and new opportunities arise. It is a crucial tool for securing funding and guiding the business's growth.



















# 花柳

藥靈一第  
專治花柳毒瘡 楊梅瘡毒 橫痃魚口 便毒痔瘡 遺精白濁 婦女經閉 產後諸症 功效如神 每盒大洋一元 小洋五角 總發行所 上海英大馬路 德大藥房

# 氏藥房

丸毒 藥子 丸淋 丸痔 膏藥 丸氣  
專治各種疑難雜症 功效顯著 總發行所 上海英大馬路 德大藥房

## 胡仁源為女師大另覓校長

為女大另覓校長

胡仁源為女師大另覓校長

胡仁源為女師大另覓校長

胡仁源為女師大另覓校長

胡仁源為女師大另覓校長

## 潘大律師之慘案談話

潘大律師之慘案談話

潘大律師之慘案談話

潘大律師之慘案談話

潘大律師之慘案談話

## 昨日法大之慘案講演

昨日法大之慘案講演

昨日法大之慘案講演

昨日法大之慘案講演

## 開闢一井告誡楊德馨烈士者

開闢一井告誡楊德馨烈士者

開闢一井告誡楊德馨烈士者

開闢一井告誡楊德馨烈士者

開闢一井告誡楊德馨烈士者

## 法大學生武力驅梁

法大學生武力驅梁

法大學生武力驅梁

法大學生武力驅梁

法大學生武力驅梁

## 昨日九六公債市況

昨日九六公債市況

昨日九六公債市況

昨日九六公債市況

昨日九六公債市況

## 察綏兩特別區之開發

察綏兩特別區之開發

察綏兩特別區之開發

察綏兩特別區之開發

察綏兩特別區之開發

## 二月份內債基金收支總數

二月份內債基金收支總數

二月份內債基金收支總數

二月份內債基金收支總數

二月份內債基金收支總數

## 蒙人組設罐頭公司

蒙人組設罐頭公司

蒙人組設罐頭公司

蒙人組設罐頭公司

蒙人組設罐頭公司



### 六舒舒肝丸

婦人經水不調 肚腹疼痛 崩漏帶下 產後諸症 功效如神

### 平肝定痛膏

專治一切 跌打損傷 刀傷出血 腫痛等症 貼之即愈

### 婦寶還魂丹

婦人經閉 血氣不通 產後惡露 不盡等症 服之立效

總發行所 華德堂王醫官寓 北京前門外大街

### 第一消毒藥水

此藥水之功用 能殺滅一切 細菌病毒 預防疾病 功效神速

總發行所 華德堂王醫官寓 北京前門外大街

### 固腎丸

補腎壯陽 益氣養血 治一切 虛損等症

### 化痔仙丹

專治內外 痔瘡 脫肛 腫痛 服之即愈

### 止咳丸

清肺化痰 止咳平喘 治一切 咳嗽等症

### 西藏青果

清熱解毒 消腫止痛 治一切 瘡癤等症

### 白樹雞毒膏

專治一切 瘡癤腫毒 疔瘡等症 貼之即愈

### 活胃散

開胃健脾 消食化滯 治一切 胃病等症

### 護兒散

小兒驚風 疳積等症 服之立效

### 萬金油

治一切 跌打損傷 頭痛等症 抹之即愈

### 清熱散

清熱解毒 消腫止痛 治一切 熱症等症

### 急救喉散

治一切 喉蛾喉痛 聲音嘶啞 服之立效

### 八卦丹

治一切 氣喘咳嗽 痰多等症 服之立效

### 頭痛粉

專治一切 頭痛等症 服之即愈

### 燕京印書局大擴張廣告

本局為擴大業務 特設分館 歡迎各界 垂詢惠顧

### 神效除根敗毒丸

專治一切 瘡癤腫毒 疔瘡等症 服之即愈

### 止淋琥珀丸

專治一切 淋病等症 服之立效

### 燕京印書局大擴張廣告

本局為擴大業務 特設分館 歡迎各界 垂詢惠顧

### 懷英照相製版印刷工場廣告

承接各種 照相製版 印刷業務 品質優良 價格公道

### 業盛昌廣告

本號專營 各種名酒 歡迎各界 垂詢惠顧

### 潤卿氏秘製安胎種子寶丹

專治婦女 胎動不安 種子等症 服之立效

### 北京信成線莊工廠廣告

承接各種 線莊業務 品質優良 價格公道

### 眼科醫目復明

專治一切 眼疾等症 醫之即愈

### 耳底通

專治一切 耳疾等症 服之立效

### 止嗽立效丸

清肺化痰 止咳平喘 治一切 咳嗽等症

### 腸風便血丸

專治一切 腸風便血 痔瘡等症 服之立效

### 偏小腸疝氣丸

專治一切 小腸疝氣 腹瀉等症 服之立效

### 婦女調經救

專治婦女 經水不調 崩漏帶下 服之立效

### 咳嗽痰喘救

專治一切 咳嗽痰喘 氣喘等症 服之立效

### 北京信成線莊工廠廣告

承接各種 線莊業務 品質優良 價格公道

### 業盛昌廣告

本號專營 各種名酒 歡迎各界 垂詢惠顧

### 眼科醫目復明

專治一切 眼疾等症 醫之即愈

### 耳底通

專治一切 耳疾等症 服之立效

### 止嗽立效丸

清肺化痰 止咳平喘 治一切 咳嗽等症

### 腸風便血丸

專治一切 腸風便血 痔瘡等症 服之立效

### 偏小腸疝氣丸

專治一切 小腸疝氣 腹瀉等症 服之立效



ALREADY INDIA HAS BEEN BOUGHT AND SOLD; INDO-CHINA AND BURMAH, HAVE FALLEN A PREY; AND CHINA, THE MOST POPULOUS OF ALL, THE RICHEST IN NATURAL RESOURCES, THE LEAST DEVELOPED, THE LEAST CAPABLE OF RESISTANCE HAS BEEN MARKED BY THE SPOILER.—ROLAND G. USHER.

# The People's Tribune

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## BRITISH INDEMNITY STAND IS DEROGATORY TO CHINESE SOVEREIGNTY, SAY EDUCATORS

**Twenty-Two Peking Scholars Issue Declaration; Fund Still Is Under British Control; Should Be Returned Unconditionally**

**Boxer Indemnity A Relic Of The Past And Should Be Swept Away; Present Disposition Would Mean Extension Of British Influence**

Kuo Wen

Twenty-two local Chinese educators have issued a declaration in connection with the British Boxer Indemnity, saying that the present arrangements of the British Government are derogatory to the sovereign rights of China and insisting on the unconditional remission of the fund to China.

After expressing appreciation of the motive which prompted the British Government to send the Willingdon Mission to China to ascertain the views of representative Chinese leaders regarding the application of the fund, the declaration goes on to criticize the British Boxer Indemnity act.

### Attack Parliamentary Act

"There is not a single word in the act about the remission or return of the indemnity. What it says is that the fund should be devoted to education or other purposes which are recognized by the Foreign Secretary as mutually beneficial to China and England.

In short, the power of deciding upon the application of the moneys is held by the Foreign Secretary, while the Advisory Committee exists merely for the purpose of offering advice to the secretary when asked and is appointed by the latter. The Foreign Secretary has also to report to Parliament the accounts of the Committee annually. All this shows that the British Boxer

(Continued on page 4)

## BRITISH - U. S. OIL RANKS NOT YET CONSOLIDATED FOR FIGHT AGAINST RUSSIA

London, March 5.—The dawn of peace in the oil world has been accompanied by the outbreak of internal strife among the British companies, which is understood to be due to dissatisfaction of a portion of the oil men at the new lineup.

Following consummation of a deal turning over to the American Standard Oil Company concessions in Venezuela, five directors of the "Venezuelan Oil Concessions Holding Company" have resigned owing to "control which the Royal Dutch-Shell Oil Company exercises over the Company's affairs."

Those who resigned include C. S. Gulbenkian, the mysterious Armenian oil king and immensely wealthy director of many companies including the Mexican Eagle and the Turkish Petroleum.

Authoritative information was received by the United Press from an expert who said: "This

arrangement is not made because the oil men like peace, but because they found war too expensive. They decided that the only efficient way to make money was through peaceful expansion."

**Fight Russia**  
Companies in this combination are at present fighting the Soviet Government by trying to prevent the Soviet from obtaining contracts, and at the same time buying directly from the Soviets and reselling at a profit. The Soviet authorities are confident that the oil men will not declare a price-cutting war, as the Soviet competition is not serious enough.

Soviet oil, which is of excellent quality, undersells other oil around three cents gold a gallon. The Soviets point out that it would be necessary for the oil men to cut the prices of millions of gallons of their own oil for the sake of underselling a few hundred thousand gallons of Soviet oil.

## CANTON NEWS IS REACTIONARY TRICK, SAYS "IZVESTIA"

Tass

Moscow, March 31.—Referring to the stories being systematically spread by certain sections of the press concerning the alleged revolt and the overthrow of the government in Canton, "Izvestia" says that the object of spreading this news is to add to the confusion created in the minds of the public in China by recent events and, under cover of this, to facilitate the attack on Peking by the reactionaries.

"Izvestia" says that the people of China should feel at this moment that more than ever are the progressive elements in all countries on their side.

## Tungchow Quiet; Fengtien Troops Retire, Is Report

Kuo Wen

Latest report says the Fengtien troops on the central front in Tungchow have retired and General Tang Chai-tao's men in this sector have likewise withdrawn to Chaoyangmen. General Lu Chang-lin is said to have asked General Tang to convert his forces into a "Neutral army" between the Fengtien and Kuominchun troops. The evacuation of the Kuominchun is very slow, only 2 regiments can be transported daily.

### Conditions At Tungchow

Chung Mei

Conditions on the Tungchow front up to Wednesday night are detailed in the report of Commander Tang Chai-tao of the 9th Division.

"According to the report of Regiment Commander Kuang Ying at seven this morning, two mountain guns were carried toward Liu Keh Chuang from Li Hsin Tien by the enemy. At twelve the infantry forces also moved to Ta Yu Tang from Li Hsin Tien. These were all

bothered by firing of our troops.

"The enemy troops are forcing several hundred natives to build defence works opposite our lines on the other side of the Canal. The 1st battalion of our Division also prevented them from any constructive work by firing on them."

One regiment of newly recruited soldiers belonging to the 8th Division has been moved to Kuan Yueh Miao outside Chao Yang Men from Tungchow. After training they will be moved to the front lines.

### Firing Heard

Firing was heard Wednesday evening in the direction of Huangtsun. Gun fire lasted intermittently for a couple of hours.

Kuominchun troops belonging to the First, Second, Third and Fourth armies continue to arrive along the Peking-Hankow railway, and there is a steady stream of departure in the direction of Nankow Pass, which probably more than offsets the number of arrivals. General Chin Yun-ao was expected at Paotingfu yesterday.

## Chamberlain Sidesteps All China Charges

**Denies Chang's Muji Soldiers In Tientsin British Concession; Indifferent To Arms Smuggling**

Reuter

London, March 31.—In the House of Commons today Mr. Beckett (Lab.) alleged that the Powers had permitted some of Marshal Chang Tso-lin's soldiers, wearing muji, to be concealed in the foreign concessions at Tientsin, thereby facilitating their action against the Chinese national forces and their eventual occupation of Tientsin. He asked what action His Majesty's Government proposed to take with a view to ensuring that the sovereign rights of China would be respected and that no interference with her national affairs would occur.

### "Not Concerned"

Sir Austen Chamberlain, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, replied that enquiry had been made of His Majesty's Consul-General at Tientsin, who had replied that the British Concession was remote from the Chinese city and was not concerned in these allegations. The General commanding the Kuominchun, with whom he had been on friendly terms, had informed him on March 22 that his forces would voluntarily be withdrawn in accordance with a circular telegram from Peking. It appeared from this that there had not been any foreign interference and certainly that there had been none so far as His Majesty's Government was concerned.

Sir Austen Chamberlain emphasized that His Majesty's Minister at Peking had been instructed that armed force should only be used in the last resort to safeguard the security of foreigners.

### "Business Better"

Replying to a further question, Sir Austen said he was aware that there was a grave situation in China but some signs—for instance, the trade returns published by the Maritime Customs—showed that the position of trade was not quite so disastrous as the question indicated. He hoped that the co-operation of the powers and their participation in the Tariff Conference at Peking would effect a further improvement.

Replying to a question urging the safeguarding of interests and ensuring the preservation of the Chinese railways, Sir Austen Chamberlain said that their deterioration was due to civil war conditions. He declared that joint action by the powers to end civil war would involve a reversal of the agreed policy of non-intervention in Chinese domestic affairs and would involve the use of armed force. His Majesty's Government did not intend to advocate such a proposal.

### Arms Smuggling

Mr. Ponsoby (Lab.) suggested that the Powers should prevent their nationals from supplying arms to the various sides.

(Continued on page 3)

## RADEK DESCRIBES IMPERIALIST GAME IN NORTH CHINA; BRITAIN THE REAL FOE OF NATIONALISM

### WORLD WAR STILL DEMANDS VICTIMS; WAR RELIC EXPLODES

Asiatic  
Berlin, March 31.—A French hand grenade which was among war relics exhibited at the Viscousin athletic festival exploded killing several children and seriously injuring two soldiers.

### 40,000 At Shanghai Memorial Service For Student Dead

**Wrath For Shooting Turns Against Imperialists And Militarists; Demand Free, Nationalist China**

Asiatic

Shanghai, March 30.—A memorial meeting for those who were killed in the shootings in Peking on March 18th was held in the Recreation Ground here, 40,000 people being present. Among these were representatives of all classes and occupations, labourers, students and merchants, as well as representatives of numerous organisations. The Shanghai branch of the Kuomintang, labour unions and representatives of the universities were present.

After the orchestra had played a funeral march, Professor Li of the Shanghai University delivered an address, explaining the significance of the Peking events. A proposal was made at the meeting to erect a monument in memory of the victims of the shootings.

Among the inscriptions that were displayed on the banners carried in the crowd were: "Down with foreign imperialism and Chinese militarism," "Support the Canton Government."

Following the meeting the huge crowd marched through the streets of the Chinese city singing national hymns.

### The Appeal

The following appeal to the people was distributed. "After the massacres of May 30th the national movement increased and the international imperialists were in dread that they would lose their influence in China. In order to restore their power they gave direct assistance to the militarists' leaders Tuan Chai-jui, Chang Tso-lin and Wu Pei-fu. The Peking shooting is a direct result of the policy of imperialist intervention and aggression of the powers in China. The people must understand that unless the imperialists and their followers are expelled it will be impossible to free China. Fight against the imperialists! Fight against the unequal treaties which are responsible for the Peking shootings! Fight to secure the freedom and the sovereign rights of our country!"

"This memorial meeting proclaims the slogans: Down with imperialism and the unequal treaties! Avenge our comrades! Convene the People's Conference! We swear to fight against the militarists and the imperialists!"

## Russian Official In "Pravda" Article Traces Britain's Failure To Secure Co-operation Of Powers In Canton And Her Bid For Co-operation In The North

**U. S. In Danger Of Losing Chinese Friendship, Says Radek, By Present Policy Of Supporting Powers: National Army Is Fighting Now Against United Front Of International Imperialism.**

Tass

Moscow, March 31.—Karl Radek, in a leading article in "Pravda", expresses the view that the present political situation in China marks a victory for the British policy of "establishing order".

"In their efforts to carry out this policy", says Radek, "the British hitherto met with two obstacles. First, the difficulty of taking up the fight in China with their own hands and, secondly, the fear of diplomatic isolation. Britain has overcome the first difficulty by assisting the Chinese reactionary forces; for there is no doubt that both Wu Pei-fu and Chang Tso-lin are receiving support from England."

"It is highly probable", continues Radek, "that Britain and Japan have come to an agreement with these generals by which, in the event of the defeat of Kuominchun, Chang Tso-lin will be permitted to declare the independence of Manchuria and North and Central China will be placed under the control of Wu Pei-fu. This would imply Britain's consent to the practical seizure of Manchuria by Japan, concealed by the cloak of the rule of Chang Tso-lin, while Wu Pei-fu would have to reckon with the interests of Britain and Japan

in North and Central China." "The recent conflict in Canton", says Radek, "proved that isolated action on the part of Britain was impossible. The British Government sounded the other Powers with the view to taking combined action against Canton, but as such action implied the blockade of Canton, which would cause damage to the shipping of Japan and America, the latter were not very keen on such action. The present situation, however, indicates that United States policy has approached nearer to that of Britain and Japan."

Radek quotes Mr. Millard as being of the opinion that the change of United States policy in the direction of imperialist intervention in China was due to the pressure of American commercial and industrial interests in China, who had been scared by the Shanghai events, and he supports Mr. Millard in his warning that this will cause an outburst of "anti-foreign" hatred, which in reality will be hated against the foreign powers.

### U. S. Will Lose

"Britain stands to lose nothing by this", says Radek. "She is the recognised enemy of the Chinese

(Continued on page 4)

## RUSSIA FIRST DISARMAMENT ADVOCATE BUT LEAGUE STAND UNCHANGED, SAYS CHICHERIN

Russia has had no change of heart toward either disarmament or the League of Nations, Chicherin pointed out in a recent interview with Arthur Ransome of the "Manchester Guardian".

"The Soviet Government's attitude with regard to the summoning of a Conference on Disarmament has been defined with the utmost clarity, making the slightest misunderstanding impossible" he said. "The Soviet Government has always expressed the utmost readiness to take part in any consultations and conferences that had as their object disarmament or limitation of armament, no matter by whom these consultations or conferences were brought about."

"It did not propose the postponement of the meeting of the Preparatory Commission on Disarmament, and to Sir Eric Drummond's communication con-

cerning the proposal of five Powers to postpone it the Soviet Government replied that, though fully prepared for an immediate beginning of the work of the Commission, yet, taking into consideration the demand of other Powers for its postponement, it did not object to this.

### The Swiss Affair

"If the Swiss Government agrees in the end to satisfy the perfectly lawful and even very modest demands of the Soviet Government connected with the murder of Vorovsky, the obstacle preventing the journey of the Soviet representatives to take part in the Preparatory Commission in Geneva will thereby be removed. If, however, the Swiss Government stands obstinately by its present position, the Soviet representatives will be able to take part in the Preparatory Commission only if

(Continued on page 4)



## The People's Tribune

IS THE ENGLISH SECTION OF THE KUO MIN HSIN PAO (國民新報), AN ORGAN OF CHINESE NATIONAL OPINION

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Friday, April 2, 1926.

## Disorder Rather Than Nationalism

The estimation of the position of the Powers in the present situation in China given by the Asiatic News Agency and published in our columns yesterday receives remarkable confirmation in a leading article in the "Peking and Tientsin Times" of March 30th. The "Peking and Tientsin Times" undoubtedly represents British opinion and recently it boasted that at last the British government had ceased fooling around with policies of "patience and conciliation" and has adopted the policy of action which the paper had been vehemently advocating. As is known "action" in China by the imperialists means the employment of their superior force to compel the fulfillment of treaties that were obtained by force and admittedly operate to the disadvantage of China.

The "Peking and Tientsin Times" admits that "With General Lu Chung-lin and the units of the First National Army in possession there appears to be no danger of local disturbances. But when they withdraw the situation may well become critical." Expressing relief that the rumour that the Tuan bodyguard, which has given proof of its reliability, is to be dismissed was not true, the paper goes on to say: "This unit and the local police however, may not prove sufficient to maintain order when General Lu Chung-lin leaves." Considering that from the point of view of this and similar organs the whole government and administrative forces in China should be constantly and solely devoted to the protection of foreigners and their interests one would expect, under the circumstances, the expression of a desire that the Kuomintang should be retained in Peking, the more so that the paper pays a grudging tribute to that army and hold it up as an example of what can be done when discipline is enforced "even with a Chinese army."

But no! Its very discipline and good behaviour is a defect from the point of view of higher politics. To maintain such an army.... "which could descend upon the capital at a few hours notice", says the paper, "would be a constant menace to the Allies. Peace in North China seems to require either the complete elimination of the Kuomintang forces or their incorporation in the Allied armies. Until the decision has been reached on this it seems futile to discuss the re-organization of the Central Government." This sounds not so much as an opinion advice.

On the face of it, such advice would seem illogical, especially as it is followed almost immediately after by the complaint that..... "With few honourably exceptions most of the forces engaged in the present civil war appear to leave much to be desired in respect to discipline." Then follow stories of looting and disgraceful conduct on the part of the soldiery of the Allied Armies in various places. The paper quite truly explains why this is so when it says: "It is perhaps not to be wondered at that troops who have no real cause at heart, but are fighting merely to satisfy the ambitions of their militarist master should plague the inhabitants of every district through which they pass, THOUGH THE CONDUCT OF THE FIRST KUOMINTANG SHOWS WHAT CAN BE DONE WHEN STRICT DISCIPLINE IS ENFORCED, even with a Chinese army."

We are entitled to ask therefore, why, then, has all the influence and the material support of the powers been employed to undermine the position of the National Army and why is every effort being made now to bring to Peking the very troops whose presence, according to the "Peking and Tientsin

### LUTHER BURBANK "PLANT WIZARD" IN CRITICAL CONDITION

United Press  
Santa Rosa, California, Mar. 30.—Luther Burbank, world famed "plant wizard", is in a critical condition due to recent illness.

### U. S. May Register Aliens To Guard Against Radicalism

Bills Before Congress Give Government Lever To Control Politics Of Foreign Population

Washington, Feb. 24.—Governmental surveillance of all foreigners in the United States and arbitrary power to deport any alien are provided for in two bills now pending before Congress. If passed, these bills would enable the government effectively to control the political and economic activities of the large foreign population. The purpose of this legislation is to give the government a powerful instrument for preventing the spread of Bolshevism and among the foreign-born workers.

One proposed law provides for the immediate registration of all foreigners over sixteen years of age, and their re-registration annually thereafter. An initial registration fee of \$10 would be paid by the alien, and \$5 annually after that. The foreigner must report every change of residence, name or even physical appearance, as well as temporary absence from his home.

**No Registration Before**  
Hitherto there has been no official registration of aliens in the United States. Previous restrictions were applied only in incoming immigrants—the quota system, inspection at the frontier, etc. Once within the country, the foreigner has had complete freedom of residence and travel. He has not been required to register with the

(Continued on page 3)

### Human Nature Is Again Given Blame For Geneva Fiasco

Major-General Crozier Speaks On League; Not Worse Than U. S. Legislature, He Avers, But Remains Optimistic

Reuter  
An eloquent plea for an optimistic view of the League of Nations outlook was made by Major-General William Crozier when speaking at the Peking Rotary Club's bi-monthly tiffin yesterday on "The League Covenant and Some of its Defects."

General Crozier devoted the first part of his address to a brief account of the chief events that led up to the adoption of the League Covenant and the developments that subsequently had taken place. In outlining some of the reasons which had caused France to feel apprehensive as to the efficacy of the Covenant as an instrument for the protection of her frontiers against the possibility of another German invasion, General Crozier went on to point out that many were unwilling, despite the bitter lessons of the war, to pay the price of peace. The price was preparedness to go to war over a question with which one had no direct concern.

#### The Geneva Incident

Touching upon the recent happenings at Geneva, General Crozier said that the security of the Rhineland frontier was definitely guaranteed by Britain and Italy under the Locarno Treaties but the Locarno decisions received a definite setback when the meeting of the League Assembly to consider the question of Germany's admission broke down at Geneva last month.

There was much speculation as to the cause of that breakdown, some attributing it to attempts

(Continued on page 3)

"Times" is a danger to order and whose leaders are mere ambitious militarists? And we ourselves will answer: Precisely because the latter are a menace to order and their leaders ambitious militarists.

The National Army, more than any other army in China, except the army of the Revolutionary Government in Canton, stands for a cause and not for the ambitions of militarists. The National Army every day is becoming more and more identified with and attached to the National Movement. The discipline of the Kuomintang troops to a large extent is due to the fact that the training of the soldier includes the inculcation of patriotism and a knowledge of the cause for which he is fighting. And for these very reasons the Kuomintang had against it the combined force of the reactionary militarists and international imperialists. The very powers who cling to their privileges in China because of the alleged absence of order frankly and openly choose reaction and disorder rather than nationalism and progress in China.

In its attempt to play the part of impartial on-looker the "Peking and Tientsin Times" has "blown the gaff" on the schemes of the imperialists. The aim of the imperialists in China is not to help to establish order and good government, because these two are incompatible with the continuation of the present regime of imperialist privilege.

Order and good government are possible in China. Canton has proved this. Only the nationalist forces can establish order and good government in China, as Canton has also proved. But Canton is anathema to the imperialists. The very thought that a Canton regime may be established in North China also, drives them into a frenzy. Thanks to their combined efforts that "danger" has passed, at least for a time. They would like to make it more permanently so by the "complete elimination of the Kuomintang forces or their incorporation in the Allied Armies."

Out of their own mouths have the imperialists proved that they prefer disorder rather than nationalism in China.

### FASTING CHAMPION LEAVES GLASS CAGE TO GO TO HOSPITAL

Asiatic  
Berlin, March 31.—The world's hunger champion Jolly spent the night in hospital after being released from his glass case.

### Wang Shih-chen Feels Pessimistic On Peace Project

Result Of Tangshan Confab Still In Doubt; Rumour Peking Evacuation Demanded

Chung Mei  
Marshal Wang Shih-chen left for Paoting by special train at 8.40 p. m. yesterday night. The destruction of a railway bridge at Chaochow, made necessary a change of trains. He was accompanied by Wang Nai-mo and a Hapeh representative, named Chao.

The general feeling is understood to prevail among officials that Marshal Wang Shih-chen is beginning to feel pessimistic over his failure to induce the Fengtien allies to stop fighting. According to one report, Marshal Wang went to Tientsin to plead in person before Chang Tsung-chang, Li Chung-lin and Chang Hsueh-liang. That report is not confirmed, however.

A fresh appeal has been addressed to the opponents of the Kuomintang, quoting the telegrams of Tapan Chang Chih-kiang, which set forth the peace policy of that army. The telegram was signed by Wang Shih-chen, Chao Erh-hsun and their colleagues.

The conclusion of the Tangshan military conference yesterday is the subject of great speculation in military and political circles. Many reports of the decisions reached are to be heard.

One Chinese correspondent reports that it was decided to make Chang Tsung-chang Tapan of Chihli with Yang Yu-ling, Civil Governor. Chu Yu-pu will be Tapan of Shantung and Li Shung-kai Civil Governor. General Li Chung-lin, according to this report, is left out in the cold, getting the post of Military Defence Commissioner of Shanhaikuan.

#### Demand Peking Evacuation

Asiatic  
According to the telegrams of Generals San Tou and Li Wen-han, peace delegates to Tientsin, Generals Li Chung-lin and Chang Tsung-chang returned to Tientsin from Tangshan on Wednesday morning after conferring with Marshal Chang Tso-lin. Regarding the solution of the Chinese situation, the delegates say that the anti-Kuomintang leaders demand the evacuation of Peking by the first Kuomintang prior to the opening of peace parleys.

Although Kalgan is part of Chihli territory, Chang Tso-lin does not oppose the withdrawal of the first Kuomintang from Peking to Kalgan and Nankou for the development of the vast natural resources of the northwestern frontier provinces. On account of this, the Chinese bankers and merchants are holding daily meetings for the purpose of raising funds to meet the evacuation expenses of the first Kuomintang troops from the metropolitan district.

#### Nippon Demop

Tientsin, Mar. 31.—Chang Hsueh-liang, Li Chung-lin and Chang Tsung-chang passed through Tangshan at 9.30 o'clock, yesterday evening, and returned to Tientsin, at 12.30 o'clock, the same night. Cordially received at the station by Li Chia-hsiang, the "Police Director, and other men, they drove to Chungchow Hoikuan, north of the River. Martial Law was proclaimed over the region north of the River at 9 o'clock, yesterday evening.

## RACE PREJUDICE CLOSES LABOR UNION DOOR ON NEGRO IN DEMOCRATIC AMERICA

New York, Feb. 17.—Eleven important unions affiliated in the American Federation of Labor refuse to admit Negroes.

Others, while ostensibly permitting Negroes to enter, discourage Negro members by various subterfuges. A still larger number of unions force Negroes to form separate locals within the organization. Only the United Mine Workers of America and the needle trades unions allow absolutely free association of Negroes and whites in the same locals.

The eleven unions which exclude Negroes have a total membership of 436,000 and there are in the trades of these unions about 44,000 Negroes. They are the boilermakers, railway switchmen, railway telegraphers, railway carmen, flint glass workers, wire weavers, machinists, railway mail workers, railway clerks, masters, mates and pilots, and commercial telegraphers.

The blacksmiths union does not exclude Negroes in its constitution but admits them only into "auxiliary" locals of "blacksmiths' apprentices" and prohibits them from leaving the apprentice class as master blacksmiths.

#### Unorganized Negroes

The electrical workers union attempts to prevent Negroes from joining. About 1300 Negro electricians are therefore unorganized. Although there are about 6,000 Negro plasterers, less than 100 of them have been taken into the plasterers' union. Among a total of 35,000 unionized plumbers and steam fitters only 25 are Negroes; 3,500 Negro plumbers are outside the union ranks. The carpenters have about 600 Negroes in a total membership of 340,000; there are about 34,000 unorganized Negro carpenters in the country. The house painters similarly have less than 300 Negro members although there

are 10,600 Negroes in the trade.

#### Become Strike-Breaking

These excluded workers, of course, are a reservoir of strike-breakers in their respective trades. Their use as strike-breakers on the one hand engenders ill feeling against them among the white workers. On the other hand, it shows them the danger of their exclusion policies. Some Negro leaders are even urging the Negro workers to continue strike-breaking activities in order to force the white unions to admit them on a basis of equality.

Certain unions admit Negroes freely but insist upon segregation in separate locals. Among these are the union musicians with 3,000 negroes in several separate locals among a total membership of 125,000. The same situation holds true in the hotel and restaurant workers, barbers, laundry workers, tobacco workers, textile workers, cooks and waiters. Even the American Federation of Teachers, which has a reputation as a "liberal" union, segregates Negro teachers into separate locals.

In unskilled and semi-skilled trades where Negroes form a large portion of the total workers, the Negro membership in the unions is much larger: for instance, in the longshoremen's, hod carriers' and building trades laborers' unions they are admitted to membership, sometimes in separate locals and sometimes into the white locals.

While race prejudice deliberately excludes them from membership in many unions, other factors contribute to the small degree of labor organization among Negroes. The greatest degree of labor organization is to be found in the North, whereas four-fifths of the Negro population is in the South. The skilled trades are most thoroughly organized, but three-fourths of the Negro workers are in unskilled trades.

### Suspect Plot By German Rights In Proposed Law

Move To Reduce Suffrage Age And Decrease Size Of Reichstag Viewed As Blow At Left Wing

#### United Press

Berlin, March 5.—Republican, and notably Socialist, circles discern a plot on the part of the Right Wing toward a "legal coup" in the proposed drastic reform of the German electoral law.

Chancellor Luther has recently held conferences with party leaders for the purposes of assuring the passage of legislation designed to reduce the swollen parliamentary system and raise the age of suffrage.

The Government's scheme envisages changes of which the following are most outstanding:

First, the age for eligibility to vote, which is now twenty, will be increased to twenty-one or twenty-two.

Second, the prevailing system of proportional representation will be changed so that 70,000 instead of 60,000 votes will be necessary to elect one member of the Reichstag.

Third, the size of the Reichstag shall be diminished by 200 deputies, thus reducing the Reichstag membership to 391.

#### Would Hit Socialists

Since the Republican Socialist parties recruit their strength largely from the youth of the land and the proposed reform will tend to disfranchise masses of the younger generation, the Left Wing members consider the scheme tantamount to a "dry

### Attack Mussolini In U.S. Senate In Debt Discussion

"Why Should Germany Pay Two And Half Billion And Italy Only Five Million", Senators Ask

#### United Press

Washington, March 31.—Hot debate is expected in the Senate Committee's hearings with reference to the Italian debt settlement, and it is generally thought that the result will be that notification will be given no similar settlement can be granted to France.

#### Attack Mussolini

Washington, Mar. 31.—Debates in the American Senate on the Italian loan funding treaty opened with sharp attacks by Senators Reed and Robinson against M. Mussolini. If vanquished Germany must pay two and one half billion dollars annually, it is ridiculous that victorious Italy should get away with only five millions," declared Robinson. Reed advocated breaking off of trade relations with Italy and no granting of further loans.

"putsch" directed against themselves. They suspect that should the proposed bill be passed, the Government would at once dissolve the Reichstag and hold elections under the new law, thus sweeping into power the Right Wing forces which would then conceivably proclaim a dictatorship, on a basis of paragraph 48 of the Constitution, empowering the President with autocratic executive powers.



## Form Society For Permanent Peace In Capital City

Merchants And Residents Form Peace - Preserving Society; Lu Reassures; Papers Advise

Leading Chinese merchants and residents have organized a peace-preserving society for the preservation of order in the capital.

The head office of the peace-preserving society is established in the Tientsin guild outside Chienmen and General Lu Chung-lin has sanctioned the organization.

It is the intention of the commercial leaders to organize an independent police force for services in the Metropolis whose officers and men must not interfere with politics or their conduct be affected by political alterations in future. Further, the pay of the police will be controlled by a special committee so that peace and order of Peking may not be affected in time of political unrest.

### Lu Reiterates Reassurance

In view of the fact that many wealthy Chinese residents and shop keepers have deposited their valuables for safe custody in the Legation Quarters, General Lu Chung-lin has issued another proclamation reiterating his determination to preserve order in Peking and threatening to inflict severe penalties on those who dare to create rumours and disturb peace. Hence, the metropolitan police and gendarmerie have been instructed to explain the true situation to the residents as well as to prevent further removal of properties from the native city to the Legation Streets. General Lu concludes his notice by informing the residents that the presence of the first Kuominchun is for the protection of the people and consequently, all classes of people are persuaded to pursue their occupations as usual without listening to rumours.

### Press Advise

Chung Mei

Discussing the problem of both the immediate protection of Peking and the deeper question of permanent peace, the "Che Hui Yi Pao" asserts that the one step necessary is to keep all troops outside Peking as well as from the suburbs at Nan Yuan and Pei Yuan.

If that be done, the paper believes that there is a chance for Peking politics to follow a proper course and for the government to recover financially, since it would be freed from the burden of supporting troops.

The "Ching Pao" goes more fully into the details of a plan for keeping peace in Peking. By way of immediate remedies, the paper recommends that the Fengtien allies stop their advance on the capital, accompanied by the departure of the Kuominchun, upon proper guarantee from their opponents. Lastly, pending the actual withdrawal of the 1st Kuominchun from the capital, no troops of the 2nd or 3rd Kuominchun should be permitted within the city walls.

The road to permanent peace, says the "Ching Pao," begins with the basic principle that no faction shall be allowed to quarter troops in Peking, while order shall be maintained by a municipal police force, recruited from the present military and police units here. This force should be under civil administration and its expenses kept from the hands of squeezing officials.

Neither the Chief Executive, nor any other high military official, shall be permitted to move about in Peking with a bodyguard larger than one hundred men. Similarly, no military headquarters nor organs of individual commanders shall be maintained here, while provinces shall have only civil representatives in the capital, without military escort.

## KRIM READY FOR ATTACK IS REPORT

United Press

Paris, March 31. — Abdel Krim is reported to be on the point of launching a fresh attack against the French forces in Morocco. The French are speeding their preparations to repulse the tribesmen.

## Number Of Farms In U. S. Decreases

Census Explains Slumps; Insects; Migration Of Negroes; Drought; After Effects Of War

New York, Feb. 26.—The total number of farms in the United States decreased 1.2 per cent in 1925 compared with 1920. The census department gives the following explanation: "The net decrease of 75,735 farms, or 1.2 per cent, in the United States total is the result of considerable decreases in some sections of the country, partly offset by increases in other sections. Among the reasons for decrease are the following: The ravages of insect pests in some of the cotton States; the migration of Negro farm workers; a succession of dry seasons in parts of the Northwest; the consolidation of farms; and a general recession from the War-time expansion in agriculture which still persisted in 1920. Increases have resulted from the opening up of new lands in parts of the west; from the subdivision of large farms for more intensive operations; and from the development of orchards and vegetable and poultry farms. The establishment of small vegetable and poultry farms, especially near the cities, accounts for the most of the increases in some of the Eastern states."

The total number of farms in the United States is given as follows:

1900	5,737,372
1910	6,361,502
1920	6,448,343
1925	6,372,263

### CHAMBERLAIN SIDESTEPS

(Continued from page 1)

Sir Austen Chamberlain pointed out that there were regulations regarding the transport of arms by sea which he thought were enforced "pretty strictly" against British nationals. He did not think that there were regulations checking the import of arms by land.

Mr. H. Dalton (Lab.) drew attention to the reports of recent visitors that imports of arms from America, France and Italy had greatly increased.

Sir Austen Chamberlain: "They are not our nationals, anyway."

Replying to a supplementary question, Sir Austen said that he was not inclined to take any very active steps in regard to this matter "unless the ban was applied on all frontiers, land as well as sea" (Conservative cheers.)

## Try Instigators Of Revolt Against Soviet Government

White Russians Persuade Peasants To Refuse To Pay Taxes And Kill Officials

United Press

Minsk, (By mail).—A group of White Russians who are headed by a teacher named Listopad have been placed on trial here charged with pasting up proclamations calling upon the peasants to join a mass uprising against the Soviet government. The peasants were urged in the proclamations to refuse to pay taxes and to kill the local officials of the Soviet. According to the prosecution, the search of one of the homes of one of the men who was arrested uncovered a plan for the overthrow of the Soviet and the establishment of an independent White Russia that had been worked out in considerable detail both as to the plan of action in fighting and the organization of a new government at the conclusion of the fighting if the revolt should prove successful.

## U. S. MAY REGISTER ALIENS TO GUARD

(Continued from page 2)

police nor to carry a passport.

The proposed law provides that every foreigner must show his certificate of registration upon demand. The President is empowered to require all aliens in the country, or any portion of the alien residents, to "report at such times and places as he shall fix." This would enable the government to gather in camps or other places any aliens whose activities needed curtailment.

The second proposed law supplements the registration law by giving the Department of Labor almost unrestricted powers to deport aliens.

It is estimated that 7,000,000 inhabitants would come under the provisions of the registration law.

## HUMAN NATURE IS AGAIN GIVEN BLAME

(Continued from page 2)

to "pack" the League Council and others to the attitude of Brazil in threatening to veto Germany's admission unless she also was guaranteed a permanent seat on the League Council. Whatever the cause, General Crozier did not think that one need feel too pessimistic about it. Such tactics as were said to have been employed at Geneva were not unknown even in connection with the Legislature of the United States and we must not expect that the element of human nature could be eliminated from the Parliament of Man itself.

## MAIL BOX

To the Editor, The People's Tribune.

Sir:—

An implied compliment is paid to the bodyguard of the Chief Executive by the Diplomatic Corps in its recent memorandum to the Waichia Pu regarding the apportioning of the special Customs funds to be released. The heads of the foreign missions desire that the bodyguard be paid specially for maintaining the peace and order within the walls of Peking. Whatever may be the intention of the Diplomatic Corps in so doing, it has at least shown that it has not learned to be tactful in its dealings with China and the Chinese and that it is still behaving in the manner of the good days when foreign diplomats could do what they d—please in China.

The Diplomatic Corps cannot plead ignorant of the fact that the bodyguard of the Chief Executive are no more responsible for maintaining the peace and order of Peking than the Annanites and Sikh among the legation guards. The only piece of work they have done is the shooting of several scores of students in front of the Cabinet Office. May we then not suppose that the diplomats desire to reward the bodyguard for this deed of valor and gallantry in shooting down unarmed boys and girls? May we also not infer that the diplomats are pleased with them, because their act is so similar to those of the Municipal police in Shanghai?

Yours etc.  
A Chinese.

## LORD READING LEAVES INDIA

Reuter

Delhi, March 13.—After a remarkable series of farewell functions, Lord and Lady Reading have left India for home.

Lord Reading will be succeeded by Lord Irvin.

## EASIER MONEY FOR GERMAN INDUSTRIALISTS

Asiatic

Berlin, March 31.—German industrialists will obtain credits on easier terms from German banks, according to information from well-informed financial circles. The present vote is eleven percent.

## Select Burial Site For Victims Of Student Massacre

Relatives Of Dead Confer With Student Committee, Burial Will Take Place At Old Summer Palace

A meeting of the relatives of the dead victims of the student shooting was called yesterday afternoon at the Min Kuo University by the committee in charge of the burial.

It was decided that a fund of at least \$4,000 be raised from school authorities and private individuals for the burial. Yi Chun Yuan, a small enclosure at the old Summer Palace, Yuan Ming Yuan, has been secured for a cemetery for "the victims of the shooting. A memorial tablet to the dead will be put up at Tien An Men.

The China Relief Association contributed \$300 to the burial fund.

## States Women Who Accused Him Of Stealing Chicken

Taunting Of Young Man Leads To Murder Of Accuser

Chung Mei

The suspected theft of a chicken led to the murder of a woman at 6 Ju Hsien Hutung, inside Shun Chieh Men.

The murderer, the 20-year old son of a postman, was abused by the dead woman, who intimated that he had a hand in the disappearance of her chicken the day before.

The two families were neighbors and the women's tongue finally led the young man to seize a knife and rush into her bedroom. He stabbed the woman several times and she died before she could be taken to a hospital. The murderer is now in the police station.

## FINE FOR VIOLATORS OF COPPER EXCHANGE

Chung Mei

A fine of from \$100 to \$1,000 awaits exchange brokers who violate the fixed rate of 330 coppers to a silver dollar, according to regulations issued by Commander Lu Chung-lin, who is in conference with the leading broker shops.

## DUKE OF ORLEANS, FRENCH MONARCHIST LEADER, IS DEAD

Asiatic

Berlin, March 30.—Duke Philippo of Orleans, head of the French monarchist party, died at Palermo yesterday.

## Czecho-Slovakia Bars Polish Cattle

Uses Hoof And Mouth Disease As Blind For Forcing Trade Agreement, Is Rumor

Asiatic

Berlin, Mar. 31.—The Czech government prohibited further importation of Polish cattle. The measure, it is said, was taken as a means to prevent the spread of foot and mouth disease.

As Polish cattle may not pass through either Germany or Czecho-Slovakia, Poland's Austriap market is likewise closed.

It is rumoured that the primary reasons for the prohibition are to coerce Poland to accept the Czech demands in the trade agreement negotiations.

## Wu Urges Use Of British Boxer Fund For New Railways

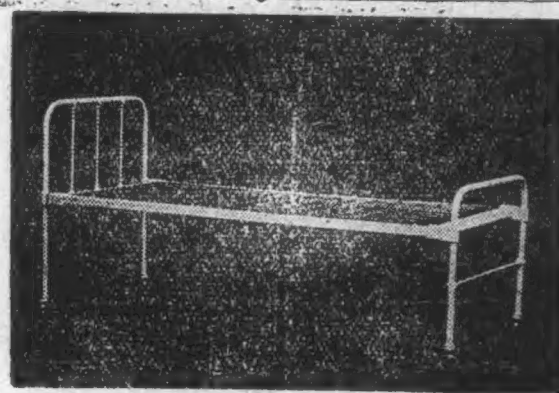
China's Greatest Need, Wu Tells Delegates; Szechuan-Hankow And Canton-Hankow To Be First

Router

Hankow, March 31.—At a banquet to the British Boxer Indemnity Commission delegates yesterday evening Marshal Wu Pei-fu again urged that the funds be devoted to railway building, which he declared to be China's greatest need. He said that the two lines claiming first consideration were the Szechuan-Hankow and the Hankow-Canton railways. With this scheme they could establish a permanent fund and promote education.

Lord Willingdon, replying, expressed regret that he was not able to express his feelings in the matter of the disposal of the funds but stated that he was very interested in the expression of Marshal Wu Pei-fu's views, which would receive the fullest and most serious consideration.

The Commission expects to go to Ichang on Tuesday.



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## CHEN KWANG THEATRE

Wednesday to Saturday, March 31st to April 3rd,

At 9:15 p.m.

GLORIA SWANSON

in

"MY AMERICAN WIFE"

Wednesday to Saturday, March 31st to April 3rd.

At 3:30 p.m.

MARION DAVIES in

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## Customs Fund For Police Arrives From Shanghai

**\$500,000 Here And \$800,000 From Banks In Sight; For Police, Bodyguard And Troops**

*Kuo Wen*

The \$500,000 from the Customs which the Diplomatic Corps agreed to release to Marshal Tuan Chi-jui for the payment of the local police and his bodyguards has arrived from Shanghai and been handed to the Chief Executive. It is understood that Marshal Tuan has decided to give a portion of the money for the payment of the Second, Third and Fourth Kuominchun troops. This has produced a salutary effect upon Generals Wei I-san, Ho Jui and Hsu Yung-chang who are now professing their respect for the Chief Executive.

The Ministry of Finance is now negotiating with certain local Chinese banks for a loan of \$800,000, of which \$400,000 is said to have already been assured and will be used for a certain purpose. The money will be distributed through Premier Chia.

## BRITISH-U. S. OIL RANKS

*(Continued from page 1)*

Indemnity has not been returned to China and is still considered British money.

### Discussion Unequal

It is true that the act says that the moneys should be devoted to education and other purposes recognized as mutually beneficial to the two countries, but mutually beneficial enterprises must be settled on the basis of equal discussion and as the British Government has not returned the fund to China and as the arrangements for its disposal are determined by the British Government, the matter is fundamentally injurious to China.

Moreover, it is probable that what is considered as beneficial to England may turn out to be injurious to China. Granting that there are three Chinese members on the committee, they are in a minority as compared with the number of British members, and are likely to be overruled when any question comes up for discussion that may affect the interests of the Chinese people.

### Still British Money

As the British Boxer Indemnity remains to be considered as British money in view of the fact that no mention is made about its remission in the act, and as the power of deciding upon its application rests with the British Foreign Secretary it would mean the extension of British administrative influence to China if measures approved by the British Government and recognized by it as beneficial to Britain and China were carried out in China. We would not protest if these measures were enforced in British territory or colonies, but we cannot keep silent on the present plan. We sincerely hope that both the British public and British government leaders will realize this.

### Relic Of The Past

The declaration then goes on to say that the Chinese Boxer Indemnity is a relic of the past and should have gone with the establishment of the new principle that indemnities should not be of a punitive nature as the Boxer Indemnity undoubtedly is. It deplores that the British Government should have failed to see this point and renounce its share unconditionally.

While attaching full credence to the Reuter telegram from London that the Willingdon Mission, the twenty-two educators cannot but have their doubts in view of the language of the parliamentary act and solemnly declare "that we oppose the British arrangements regarding the disposal of the fund in order to preserve sovereign rights; and that we demand the unconditional renunciation of the British money."

## ITALIAN MOURNING CASTS SHADOW ON PRINCE'S ENGAGEMENT

*Asiatia*

Berlin, March 31. — The official announcement of the engagement of the Italian Crown Prince to Princess Marie will not take place on account of the public mourning ordered by the King.

## RUSSIA FIRST DISARMAMENT ADVOCATE BUT LEAGUE STAND UNCHANGED

*(Continued from page 1)*

It meets in another country. "The sharing of the Soviet Government in the work of preparing the Conference on Disarmament is regarded by itself as extremely desirable, corresponding as it does to the whole of its line of policy during the whole period of its existence.

### Russia Propound It First

"In the present period of international relations the Soviet Government first, before other Governments, put forward a proposal for placing before all the Powers this question of disarmament. In particular, at the Genoa Conference, both in my opening speech and in the speeches of the Soviet delegates in various commissions, the task of disarmament was brought forward as the most urgent and important of all.

In the same year the Soviet Government tried to carry through, at a conference with its Western neighbours, a proportional and simultaneous reduction of armaments, but to its regret was unable to obtain the agreement of the other members of this conference.

### Has Reiterated

"When, in connection with the working out by the Commission of the League of Nations of the project of the so-called Treaty of Mutual Assistance, the question of disarmament was placed before all the Powers, the Soviet Government stated that it considered this problem most actual and urgent, and proposed that its solution should be sought as soon as possible without waiting for the working out of any sort of treaties between the Powers.

"And, at the present time, we look upon this problem as the most actual and urgent, and expressing our full readiness to take part in all conferences called with this object, we set ourselves the task of the possible easing and speeding of international measures for the lessening of the burden of armament and the danger of war.

### League Stand Not Affected

"The opinion, to be found in the English press, that in the position of the Soviet Government in this question is shown some sort of change in its attitude towards the League of Nations is entirely wrong. I can assure you in the most definite manner that our attitude towards the League of Nations remains precisely what it was, but we have always declared that where disarmament is concerned we are for its sake ready to take part even in meetings summoned by the League of Nations.

"But we have done something more. We have not limited ourselves to the diplomatic expression of our sympathy for the cause of disarmament. We were the first to give an example of a considerable reduction of military forces. Not in words but in fact, the Soviet Government has in its own country lessened the burden of armament and the number of armed forces."

ish Boxer Indemnity, otherwise we consider it an attempt for the British Government to extend its administrative power to China no matter to which purposes the indemnity is to be devoted, in China."

## New Education Minister Attends Cabinet Meeting

**Announced Assumption Of Office Yesterday; Cabinet Discusses Peace**

*Chung Mei*

The Cabinet met yesterday morning with the new Minister of Education, Hu Jen-yuan, present. Other ministers there included those of Finance, Interior and Communications, as well as the Premier, while the remaining ministries were represented by vice-ministers.

Following the meeting Minister Hu called on the Chief Executive to announce that he would assume office in the Ministry of Education yesterday afternoon.

Although there was no formal statement from the Cabinet, it is understood that the chief topic at the meeting was the peace negotiations and the maintenance of peace and order in Peking.

## Sun Chuan-fang Asks Prosecution Of Bodyguard

**Innocent Students Killed; Instigators And Murderers Should Be Punished, Says Yangtze Tupan**

*Chung Mei*

Prosecution of those responsible for the students shooting of two weeks ago is urged on the government by Tupan Sun Chuan-fang in a telegram sent from Nanking.

The message is addressed to the General Procurator and states that "on the 18th of March, a number of innocent students were killed without having committed any crime. The instigators and murderers have been let go free without punishment. This is the most unjust act we have ever witnessed."

"Thus you are requested to gather evidence against the criminals and make a public accusation to calm public agitation."

## Ladies Firer Now Than In Olden Times

*Univew*

London, March 1. (By Mail) — Women are more beautiful now than they ever were at any past time, famous British painters decided by a vote of eleven to one in a symposium.

The one dissident from the majority view was a woman, Miss Hepburn Edmunds, vice president of the Royal Society of Miniature Painters. She thought women of olden days were more beautiful. But she confessed that modern women have a charm of personality, and an elusiveness and vitality, that the past type lacked.

Philip Connard, R. A., was thought that when there had been no change in feminine beauty. "The seas, skies, trees, birds, flowers," he said, "are just as beautiful to-day as at any time. So are women."

Walter W. Russell, R.A., ignoring the question whether past or present women were more beautiful, stated clearly what most of the others hinted at—A belief that shingled heads, inelous, flat-chested fashionable fligures, and skimpy, thrown-on dresses, put the modern women out of the running.

### Arbor Day

*Chung Mei*

Arbor Day will be observed in Peking on the 5th. Due to occupation of the usual place of the ceremony in the Western Hills by the military, it will be held at the Temple of Heaven this year. Government offices and schools will have a holiday on that occasion.

## GERMANY RAISES ANOTHER DESTROYER, SUNK DURING WAR

*Asiatia*

Berlin, March 30. — The German torpedo boat destroyer B. 109 was raised at Scapaflow. The entire German Fleet sunk there at the time of War has now been recovered, with the exception of two destroyers.

## RADEK DESCRIBES IMPERIALIST GAME IN NORTH CHINA

*(Continued from page 1)*

people, whereas America to a large extent enjoyed the sympathy of the Chinese so long as it refrained from out and out imperialist politics in China. The United States stands to lose its moral influence in China, and, at the same time, play into the hands of the Japanese for the sake of the interests of a couple of thousand business men, who are scared to death by the revolution."

Radek expresses the hope that the liberal elements in the United States, which restrained the hand of the U. S. government during the Shanghai events, will now also oppose a policy which, after all, will end very badly for the imperialist powers.

### Join Against Britain

"The National Army is contending not only against the united front of the counter-revolutionary forces in China but also against the united front of international imperialism," continues Radek, "What British Imperialism failed to do at Canton it may succeed in doing in North China. All parties which oppose imperialism must raise their voices against what is being done in China to-day."

"The greatest responsibility falls on the British Labour Party. It represents a powerful force. It must understand that the question involved is not merely one of crushing the Chinese Revolution but of preparation for a fight on an extensive scale. For even if the imperialists succeed in their object in China, the very next day after their victory they will fall upon each other in a conflict over the division of the spoils. The Far East is a huge powder magazine. Whoever lights a match may cause an explosion, the effects of which will not be confined to the Far East. The present situation demands the intervention not only of all friends of the Chinese Revolution, but of all opponents of imperialist wars," concludes Radek.

"Thus you are requested to gather evidence against the criminals and make a public accusation to calm public agitation."

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## Lu Chung-lin And Fang Chen-wu Confer In Peking

**Decide That 5th And 1st Kuominchun Will Be Withdrawn Together To North-west, Is Report**

*Reuter*

General Fang Chen-wu, Commandant of the Fifth Kuominchun, who arrived in Peking Wednesday was entertained by General Lu Chung-lin yesterday at luncheon. General Fang left for Lukouchiao in the afternoon to rejoin his command.

### 5th Goes With 1st

*(Chung Mei)*

The conferences between Commander Lu Chung-lin and Fang Chen-wu of the 5th Kuominchun are reported to have resulted in the decision to take the 5th army with the 1st when it withdraws to the north-west. In the meantime the 1st will look after the food supply of the 5th, which is forming a defence line around Changhsin-tien.

### Guards Have New Hats

Considerable curiosity was aroused among the crowd that gathered outside the Continental Restaurant on Morrison Street yesterday during the tiffin party. The Kuominchun bodyguard of Commander Lu appeared for the first time in their new style hats.

These hats are of the boy scout variety made of gray cloth but the wide brims are soft and floppy so that a business like trooper with pistol and broadsword is crowned with what looks like a little boy's hat.

## SCHOOLS GET PITTANCE; COMPLAIN ONCE MORE

*Chung Mei*

Although some of the government schools made a salary payment of fifteen percent of one month, this week, a meeting of the representatives of these institutions was held Wednesday and a decision made to approach the Minister of Finance, regarding his failure to keep his promise of payment to be made this month.

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